BOMBAY COURIER
EXTRAORDINARY.

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We have to announce the arrival of the Honorable Company's Ship Amherst, from the Red Sea, by which means Galignani's Messengers from the 1st to the 14th of April have reached this place. We have been favored with the loan of a few from which, we hasten to make the following interesting extracts.

The Reform Bill we regret to say passed the second reading by a Majority of only one vote. Ministers appear determined however, to try the result of the third reading before attempting a dissolution of Parliament.

The brave Poles it appears after three weeks inactivity, had in a succession of battles which took place on the 30th March, and 1st April, gained such signal advantages over the Russians, that the complete overthrow of the latter it is believed, will be the result.

Sir H. Parnell has been appointed secretary at War, and Sir H. Hotham has been given the command of the forces in the Mediterranean.

The Lord Advocate has been elected for Maldon in the place of Sir J. Searlett.

It is rumoured the Amherst has brought out information, that Mr. Compton of Calcutta has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Bombay.

Mr. Grant will, on the reassembling of Parliament, move "that *notice* be given to the East India Campany, which is required by the Act 53d Geo. III. c. 155, s. 3, as *preliminary* to the *termination of their Charter.*"—*Times, April 2d.*

The belief that there will be a necessity for a dissolution of Parliament is diminishing; the manifestations of public opinion are so strong, that it is possible the cautious part of the enemies of Reform will shrink from any further active hostility in the House of Commons.—(*Globe.*)—*April 5*

"Mr O'Connel has addressed a letter to the Freeholders of of the Queen's county, urging them to return Sir H. Parnell. The learned Gentleman earnestly assures the electors, that the unanimous return of Sir H. Parnell for an Irish county, at the present moment, would be a fact of the utmost utility to the carrying of the great measure of Parliamentary Reform; and that the measure of Parliamentary Reform, is the most useful to public liberty, to constitutional freedom, to the Permanent peace and prosperity of Ireland, that was ever brought before the British Parliament.—*Chronicle, April 5.*

Last night the momentous question of Parliamentary Reform, which has engaged the whole interest, mind, and soul of the nation since the 1st inst., when it was introduced. was decided in the affirmative in the largest house which was ever witnessed. The majority was only in favour of the Bill; but, considering the immense exertions, made to defeat it by those on whose political existence it passes an eternal doom, even this majority is highly satisfactory. The numbers were —

For the Bill.....	302
Against it.....	301
Majority.....	1

If Ministers should now think it advisable to dissolve Parliament immediately, their present numbers, along with the votes of their friends who will then come in for the Treasury boroughs, will give them a triumphant majority. They have announced, through Lord John Russell, that, though they will not resist trifling amendments in the details of the Bill, when in Committee, they will either not accept of any essential change, or will not rest satisfied till its original provisions are restored. The inference of course is infalible, that the House will be immediately dissolved, if any material alteration should be carried in the Committee. The report of the King being opposed to a dissolution is industriously spread, but is not worthy of any credit. The King will support the Ministers, and his and their Bill. —*Times March 23.*

For the approaching General Election, Mr. J. B. Chichestor has announced himself as a candidate to represent Barnstaple; Mr. J. Ryle, the banker, and a son of Sir John Stanley, for Macclesfield. Mr. Fleming will again contest Hampshire A canvass has been commenced by Mr. Le Fevre and Sir J. Macdonald; Sir W. Heathcote has not announced his intention. The other candidates it it expected will be Mr. J. B. Carter, Sir T. Baring, and Mr. E. Knight. Mr. P. Mildmay is considered safe at Winchester, but there is little hope for Sir E. H. East. Nine candidates are in preparation for Southampton. Mr. O. Cave is invited to stand for Leicester. Mr. Dickinson, the Member for Somersetshire, has no chance; his vacillation and want of firmness have displeased both friends and foes. Mr. Northmore of Exeter has been invited to stand. Lord Euston retires from Bury St. Edmunds, and Mr. Boileau, of Lincoln's-inn, offers himfelf. W. H. F. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock-abbey, Wilts, and G. P. Scroope, Esq., of Castle Combe-house, have addressed the electors of Chippenham.—George Strickland, Esq., of Hildenly, near Malton and T. C. Ramsden, Esq., one of the present members for Malton, have declared themselves candidates for Yorkshire.—At a meeting of the freemen of Hythe, resident at Deal, Kingstown, and St. Margaret's it was unanimously resolved to solicit the sitting members again to come forward.—A requisition is in the course of signature in Worcestershire calling upon the Hon. T. H. Foley (one of the present county members,) and Mr. Sergeant Russell, to offer themselves. This proceeding arises out of the vote given by the Hon. H. B. Lygon against the Reform Bill.—The householders of Truro were last week canvassed by T. Daniell, of Terlissick, and by R. C. Vivian, Esq., on behalf of his father, Sir R. H. Vivain, Bart (prevented from canvassing in person by the serious illness of Lady Vivain.) The friends of W. Tooke, Esq. are also on the alert in his behalf, between whom and Sir R. H. Vivian there will be a severe contest.—Sir James W. Mackenzie, of Scatwell, Bart., retires from Ross-shire, and two candidates (Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, of Seaforth, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Kilcoy) are already in the field, and a third, (Sir Frencis A. Mackenzie, of Gairloch, Bart.) may also be expected.—*Galignani's Messengers, April 13.*

The cause of the deficiency in the revenue is to be found, not in any falling off in the resources of the country, but in the reduction of taxes, and the same cause also explains the difference in the proportions of deficit between the year and the quarter. It will be observed, in looking at the tables that more than the whole of the deficiency of the revenue occurs in the excise, and that the loss in this branch has been counterbalanced in some degree by an increase in the customs. Now it is only necessary that we should recolleet the financial measures introduced in the early part of last session to account for this falling off in the excise. It will be remembered that the beer duty, reducing a revenue of more than £3,000,000 a year, was repealed—that the leather duty, producing nearly £400,000, was likewise repealed, together with a small duty on cider, praducing about £30,000, making in all about £3,500,000. Though the deficiency on the year, therefore, had been greater, the reduction of taxes would have accounted for it. But the whole effect of the reduction was not felt in these duties till after the October quarter, and consequently the quarter ending the 5th inst. must have been expected to exhibit a larger falling off than any of the anterior quarters of the present financial year, as compared with the corresponding quarters of the last. The deficiency of £740,309, multiplied by four, would only give us £2,971,236' as the loss on the whole year, where by the reduction of taxes, it might have been expected to amount to £3,500,000. The difference may therefore be regarded as the measure of improvement in those branches of the revenne which are still maintained, and this improvement may be estimated at more than half a million. At the time of proposing the repeal of the beer duties, it was calculated that the increase in the consumption of malt, and, consequently, in the revenue derived from the tax on that article, would, to a certain extent, compensate for the loss of the revenue derived from the duty on beer. We have not the returns of the malt duties for the last year before us, but we believe that this anticipation has been fully realised. The revenue has improved even beyond the calculations of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer detailed to the House of Commons on the 15th March, 1830. He stated that he expected to lose within the year £750,000 on the repeal of the beer duty, which was to take effect from the 10th October, and £200,000 on the repeal, of the leather duty, which was to commence from July, making in all £950,000. Proceeding on the same data the deficiency in the quarter ending the 5th April should be, for beer duties £750,000, and for leather duty £100,000, making £850,000. --- These two sums added together make £1,800,000, which might have been expected to be the amount of the deficiency in the present year as compared with the last. The real deficiency being only £1,134,947, shows an improvement in the existing branches of the revenue of more than half a million. This certainly affords an encouragement for the reduction of taxes, though the experiment might be dangerous if carried too far. The falling---off in the stamps and Assessed Taxes is too inconsiderable to create any apprehension or alarm.---*Times April 11.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We have received by the Dutch Mail the *Warsaw State Gazette* of the 28th March, which brings a proclamation issued in the name of General Yermoloff, which will be found subjoined. If this document be *genuine*, its importance cannot be over-rated; and the first question which naturally occurs is, whether it be genuine. We confess we receive it with less suspicion than we should otherwise have done, from our observation that hitherto the Poles, who have shown a plain, manly, and desperate resolution, never to be too much admired, have also shown a scarcely less admirable freedom not only from artifices, but even from the exaggerations with which men in difficult positions strive to keep up their spirits There have been, too, for some weeks, floating rumours throughout Europe of insurrectionary movements in Russia; and there has been observed a wavering on the part of the Russian Generals, which even the state of the weather and the desperate courage of the Poles seemed not sufficiently to account for. The proclamation certainly has a strong air of genuine Russian origin, and there is nothing in the position or character of General Yermoloff to make it improbable that he would become the leader of such a movement as is described in the proclamation. He was successful and distinguished in the Caucasus, where he commanded for a considerable time, but has for many years fallen into disgrace: he is a man of marked and vehement character—what few of the distinguished Generals in Russia are,—a native Russian, and eminently patriotic, and opposed to foreign influence. We have heard a story of him, which shows his sense of the grievance "that strangers fill the principle places in the state which, it appears, is mentioned in the proclamation. He was, when he had some secondary command, endeavouring to make his way to the presence of a General-in-Chief of the Russian army, through an ante-chamber, crowded with officers of the staff, chiefly Germans and other foreigners, when he appeared at a loss for an interpreter, and addressed them in Russian to this effect:—"Gentlemen, if there *happens* to be any one here who understands Russian, I shall be much obliged to him if he will inform General——that General Yermoloff is anxious to see him." In circumstances in which the irony of this address would be understood, there must be a great mass of discontent, Nearly all the Generals of the Russian troops in Poland—Diebitsch, Geismar, Von Rosen, Pahlen, Kreutz, etc. are Germans. The effect of this proclamation, supposing it to be genuine, it is difficult to calculate upon. Russia is to the rest of Europe another world. No foreigners know it well. The breaking out of the revolutionary movement on the accession of the present Emperor, took Europe by surprise—the probability of a widespread conspiracy for a constitution in Russia was never dreamt of—yet such a conspiracy there was. Let us hope, then, that the ideas of liberty may still be alive in Russia—that a soul may be raised beneath the ribs of death. Besides the consequences to Russia, the establishment of a constitution, or even a serious struggle *there*, would put the liberties of the rest of Europe out of the reach of danger. But it is as to its effects on Poland that this glimpse of possible changes in Russia will first excite the interest of the world. The Poles have shown themselves worthy of an almost miraculous interposition in their favour—may it prove not unreal. The following is the Proclamation;—

"SAMARAD, Jan. 29, on the Banks of the Wolga,

"It is an old man. 70 years of age, who has lived during the reign of four Sovereigns, and who now, towards the end of his life, disgusted with the despotism with which he is surrounded, revives in your hearts sentiments of national liberty, and will die free. Raise your heads, O Russians! All Europe, and particularly that part which is the most civilised and enlightened, acknowledges that there is nothing so despicable as to support slavery and the yoke of despotism. Have you not vigorous arms? Have you not souls inaccessible to fear? Why then should you not be able to shake off the chains with which you are fastened? Russia, the Queen of the North of Europe, having saved the liberty of others, will not fail for herself; why do you tremble without the daring of courage—you slaves of a despotic Czar? You tremble at the very name of liberty, and the idea of it is, in your eyes, the greatest of crimes. Is it then possible, that those who were the terror of the world can suffer to remain the slaves of prejudice and ignorance? Russia the eyes of all Europe are turned towards you; the world knows the bravery of Russian heroes; the straight-forward labourer and the high spirited noble are known; but of what use are these qualities, where despotism reigns in the name of legal power—where pride raises its bold f treats its neighbour with disdain, and sprea its wings, tries to smother liberty and honour? What is it that stops your course? Why do you not fly to obtain inestimable liberty? It is perhaps, prejudice which prevents you. Your ancestors were born and died slaves. Oh! may the light of liberty now disperse the clouds of slavery! There are now no Russians in any class who do not understand the true value of liberty; but they look for an impulse they cannot give themselves; they sigh in silence—they await the moment to conquer liberty.

"There is not an example in the history of any people, that those who are firmly determined to obtain their liberty do not succeed. God protects their efforts. Look at the happiness of other people, while you remain the victims of an increasing despotism. You see even at home the love of a people for a Sovereign who commenced his reign with justice and clemency; but alas! it was only the commencement; for at length, blinded by pride, nourished by vile flatterers, he cruelly deceived the hopes which he raised. Look to the fruits of that justice and clemency. We must suffer punishments till then unknown: victims of his suspicions, but neither tried nor convicted; and all this only in order that he might reign despotically. Our warriors are returned from Turkey covered with new laurels; all are not come back; many are missing. Where are they? They are beyond the Balcan; their ashes repose in a foreign land, if at least the Russians in their misery could say they have perished for their country. But alas! no, they are sacrificed, offered up to pride' and the barbarism of two despots. Where are our fathers, our brothers, our children? They will never return; but in their just vengence they send us the companions of their tombs—sickness and the plague, which as auxiliaries, will end in giving the death-blow to those who would obtain their liberty. You will see the vengence of an offended and insulted God; these insults increasing, in an awful degree, even in our holy church, from the reign of the Czar Alexander Federowitz.

"Oh, Russians, fear that each minute will make your situation more terrible; every thing proves that the wisdom which is the dawn of a national happiness is smothered amongst us. Commerce is left without protection, the merchant is oppressed with enormous taxes, the cultivator is almost forced to purchase his subsistence, as if it was the gift of the Czar; the ancient Russian citizens are despised, and strangers fill the principal places in the State; it is not, therefore, astonishing that they oppress and ruin us, for they are not our brethern. And what has become of our martial spirit? where are the ancient Russian heroes? where are the those who armed themselves in the name of God, the nation, and the Czar? They have all perished, and now we have been chosen to be the vile instruments of despotism. Wo, wo, to us! And are we blindly obedient? We will complain, we shed bitter tears in vain; are these then, the arms the brave children of Russia ought to use? No; it is with sword in hand we must go into the centre of the capital, into the midst of the field of battle; we ought to demand our national liberty. What can oppose our courage? The idols of depotism will fall before us, the Czar will become a father, and we shall cease to be orphans: we shall again find a country, and, like our brethern in Jesus Christ, the Greeks, we shall become free and immortlize ourselves. Nations less warlike and less populous have risen with success, although surrounded by empires interested in their destruction, The hour has struck. God who has in his hands the fate of kings and of people, will protect us also. Tear asunder, O my countrymen, the bonds of fanaticism. You have sworn to be faithful, but the Czar, has he not also sworn to be your father? He has broken his oath, we are free from ours. Let us notwithstanding, respect our Czar as the representative of God, as the highest authority—Change ouly the form of Government, and demand a Constitution.

"Russians, let all those who desire their happiness and that of their descendants, profit by the present moment, and hasten to the banks of the Wolga: there the flag of liberty already floats—there the work has commenced. Citizens and warriors have taken the oath, in the face of the whole world, to die or to be Those whom distance prevents from joining have only to rouse their sleeping souls, sword in hand, demand on the spot which inhabit liberty and a constitution. But principally to you, Russian warriors, I address myself, and it is towards you the country holds out its arms; it is from you it expects deliverance; do not allow that it be any longer the plaything of savage despotism The throne has no other defenders than slaves that surround it. They will betray money in the field of battle as they have done the Council.

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"We must be free : rise, and the throne will tremble ; but if the despot will arrest our enterprise, and that by the aid of those accomplices on whom he bestows all favours, in forgetting that he is our monarch and not theirs—in forgetting that he is the father of all the Russians—then the whole world will see that the Russians are not made for slavery—that they must have their liberty ; they can be free, and they will be free.

Globe, April 12. "General YERMOLOFF."

The *Official Journal of St. Petersburgh* of March 26th announces, that the Emperor has dissolved by a Ukase the five regiments of Finland carbineers and the whole staff of that province. This fact requires no comment to enable the world to judge of the state of Finland.

The *Warsaw Courier* of the 29th ult. has the following :—" It is asserted that the vanguard of the corps under Gen. Uminski has again had several encounters with the enemy, and that a Russian corps had attempted to pass the Vistula between Pulaway and Stenzyca, but was prevented by our troops. The Russian guards are advancing by the Palatinate of Angustowo."

The *Berlin State Gazette* of the 2d inst. contains the following :—" Letters from Kœnigsbeg state that intelligence reached that town on the 28th ult. from the frontiers of Russia, of an insurrection having broken out in the Government of Wilna. The insurgents had seized the arms deposited at Roznyn, and were marching upon Georgenburg, from whence already a great number of inhabitants and fled to the Prussian territory. The insurgents, it is added, on their march to Georgenburg plundered and laid waste several small towns in the government of Wilna, and drove back the Cossacks who had been sent against them. Advices from Tilsit announce that the insurgents had also made their appearance in the vicinity of Tauroggen."

The *Warsaw Gazette* of the 29th ult. contains an Order of the Commander in Chief Sikrzynecky, and his correspondence with the General in Chief of the Russian army. He states that influenced by a feeling of humanity, and in order to stop the effusion of blood, he had entered into negotiations with Marshal Diebitsch and exchanged four letters, which he laid before the army, and in which it would be seen how anxious he was, both with a view to preserve the honour of the troops, and promote the welfare of the country to effect a reconciliation. It is further stated, that the army would learn by these letters the views and conditions of Russia. The Commander-in-Chief adds, that he had chosen for the negotiations that moment when the Polish army was considerable in number, and formidable by its warlike spirit. He was conscious, he said, of having fulfilled all the duties of a General-in-Chief; for these consisted not only in fighting, but also, after each conflict, in offering peace to the enemy. This was the doctrine of his military policy, and he hoped that his companious in arms would appreciate it rightly. He looked with calmness upon the different opinions which were expressed on his policy. His motto, as certainly that of the whole army was, 'Conquer, or die with honour.' From the correspondence it appears, that the Commander of the Russians would not acknowledge a government which had declared the throne of Poland vacant. The repeal of that act is insisted upon as an essential condition of a reconciliation."—*Galignani's Messenger, April*, 9.

The Paris papers announce what is by no means improbaby, that Turkey and Persia have availed themselves of her embarrasments to declare war against Russia. It is to be presumed that the Poles would take care that the Turks should be put in possession of the state of things between them and Russia, and that the news of the failure at Praga would reach Constantinople in due time. The belief is that the Russian disasters have been greater than it was anticipated they would be. The overweening confidence of Bonaparte, the result of long-continued success, which led him to neglect precautions of ordinary prudence in his Russian campaign, is far from a solitary intance in the history of the world. Who knows but that, great as the power of Russia is, the confidence of superiority which led the emperor to attempt Warsaw by a *coup-de main*, and to throw out of calculation the possible consequences of a failure, may be the cause of her deep humilitation. Notwithstanding the critical position of Austria with regard to Italy we cannot help thinking that both that power and Prussia would not be very sorry to find a great State interpose between them and Russia. —Prussia is a country increasing fast in industry and commerce, and she has long abandoned the plan of keeping up a large standing army. Her standing army is merely the nucleous of the military force to which she trusts in case of war, Austria is not an aggressive Power, her object is to keep Europe stationary, and to prevent the spread of revolutionary doctrines, and not conquest. But Russia is entirely a military government, and the Autocrat knows that his [illegible]ance depends on his conciliating the sol- [illegible] Every civilized State, therefore, must [illegible] to keep such a power at a distance. It [illegible]rtunate, perhaps that Poland has not yet [illegible]me thoroughly Russian. The difficulties [illegible]ussia, in the present campaign, arise out [illegible]he nature of the country in which the war [illegible] carried on. What was applied to Spain more than two centuries ago, will apply to all thinly-people countries—*Quand on y va fort on meurt de faim, et quand on y va foible on est battu.* Had Russia been bounded by a populous country like Germany, she might have assembled her hordes on her frontiers without apprehensions, and poured them fourth on the scene of military operations, knowing well, that where there is a dense population there is abundant food, aud that where there is food armed men will contrive to find it. But in Poland, as well as in Turkey, magazines must be formed at a great expense, and food must be obtained from a distance, which circumstances are almost insurmountable obstacles to the keeping a large army together. Of this truth the Prussians must be well aware; and the family connexions of the King, and even the apprehension of losing Posen, will hardly outweigh the natural dislike of the King's German subjects to see the Russians too close to them.—*Chronicle, April* 8.

VICTORY OF THE POLES.

The *Official Journal of Warsaw* contains the following important dispatches addressed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army to the National Government :—

" Camp at Debe Wielki, 31st March, 1831.

" One mile from warsaw and one mile from Minsk.

" Before I acquaint the Government with the important events of this day, I must premise that as the army has been marching and fighting the whole of the time, it has been impossible to collect all the partial reports so as to make a complete statement. Compelled to postpone this duty till I have more leisure, I hasten to lay before you the general result. This morning the vanguard of the army attacked the corps of General Geismar which occupied a strong position at Vaver ? after a contest of two hours this corps was driven back and pursued on the Minsk road.—The enemy received continual reinforcements, and endeavoured to take advantage of all the strong points which this road so frequently affords; all this efforts however terminated only in new losses. At length the whole body of troops under General Rosen, united at Debe Wielki, attempted to check us. The battle which took place at this point issued in the total defeat of the enemy and the capture of every one of his positions. In the course of this day so glorious for the Polish army, the enemy sustained a considerable loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, which, as far as it has been possible to assertain, cannot amount to less than between 5,000 and 6,000 men. Among the prisoners are General Lewandowski with many officers of all ranks. We have taken two standards, about fifteen pieces of cannon, several of which have their equipments complete, as many ammunition waggons, and several thousand muskets, The victory is the more valuable to the Polish arms, as it has not been attended with the loss of more than between 200 and 300 men in killed and wounded.—This must be attributed to the suddenness of our attack, and the promptitude and vigour with which it was followed up throughout the day. Several of the enemy's battalions were literally cut to pieces on the field of Battle, and others were obliged to surrender entire. Having been on my horse for twenty hours, it is out of my power to transmit a more detailed report. I have only to request the National Government to order a general thanksgiving to God for having thus designed to blest our arms.

" SZZREZNCKI."

The following Bulletin of April 1, contains further particulars .—" The Commander-in Chief having learnt that Marshal Diebitsch had divided his forces and left but a single corps of observation before the capital, resolved to pass with a large portion of his army to the right bank of the Vistula. Having first sent Gen. Sacken, and the guards who were advancing; he left Warsaw in the night of the 30th, and attacked Gen. Geismar at Vaver, where he was entrenched in a strong and advantages position, While the vanguard of the Polish army was engaged with four Regiments of the Russian Infantry, Gen. Ribinski appeared with his division on the right of the enemy, attacked him at the point of the bayonet, carried his redoubt and entrenchments, completely annihilated one Regiment, forced another to lay down its arms to a man, took three pieces of cannon and two standards, and compelled the remainder to make a precipitate retreat. In this contest which lasted two hours, the brigade cammanded by Col. Romorio particularly distinguished itself. The enemy, forced to abandoned his position, which he had guarded and fortified with so much care after the battle of Feb. 19th, retired to Milosna. He endeavoured to make a stand against us there, but was forced to give way under the fire of our artilery which played upon him from two sides. As the enemy withdrew upon Minsk he received repeated reinforcements, and several times at tempted to make a stand, but all his resistance was ineffectual, for our troops pressed him with so much ardour that he was unable to stop till he had reached Debe Wielki, where he joined the corps of Gen. Rosen, who occupied a fortified military position. Here at five in the evening, the resistance became more obstinate, and the battle lasted till ten at night. Our artillery took up a central position, and our sharpshooters attacked him on the two flanks ; the fire was well sustained, but after a contest of several hours, the enemy was put to the rout, forced to abandon his position, and fly with precipitation. His loss must be very considerable, it has been estimated at between 2000 and 3000, in killed and wounded. A great many officers have fallen, and among them the colonel of the Regiment of Wilna. We have made no fewer than 6000 prisoners, for whole batalions have been forced to lay down their arms, and we have this moment learnt that fresh prisoners are continually being brought in to head-quarters. We have taken 12 pieces of cannon, and many waggons loaded with ammunition. The regiments armed with scythes having wished for muskets received those which the enemy left on the field of battle, where our men went to seek them. The battle not being concluded till ten at night, and our troops having been engaged for upwards of 20 hours, it was impossible to pursue the enemy. Nevertheless this glorious victory promises us immense advantages, for the Commander in-chief, in conformity with the plan he had laid down, and which hitherto has so happily succeeded, proposes to attack the dispersed cantonments of Gen. Diebitsch, and cut him off from his reinforcements, which are on their march. We hope this bold, but well-combined operation will produce the most important results, and ensure a complete victory to the noble defenders of the national liberties and independence. The President of the National Government, Prince Adam Czartorinsky, M. Beerzykowsky, a Member of the government, and Count Malachowski, Minister for foreign affairs, accompanied the Commander-in-Chief from the commencement to the termination of the action, and where witnesses of the triumph with which it was crowned.

" *Five lo' Clock in the Afternoon.*—An officer dispatched by the Commander-in Chief from head-quarters has just arrived with the accounts of further successes that have crowned the devotedness of our heroic army. The enemy made another attempt to meet the vigorous attack of our troops, but, after a bloody conflict, has found himself again compelled to retreat. His loss was very considerable. We have made 2000 prisoners, and, among many other superior officers, we have taken Gen. Czcezerin of the Artillery. Six pieces of cannon and several ammunition-waggons have fallen into the hands of the conquerors. The National Government has just sent its Secretary to head-quarters, to invest the Commander-in-Chief with the Cross of Commander of the Royal Order of Poland." —*Galignani's Messenger, Apr.* 11.

The ordinary courier, who left Warsaw on the 2d instant. , corroborates (the important victories gained by the Poles on the 31st ult. and the 1st inst. He was the bearer of the bulletin of the affair of the 1st, of which the extraordinary courier only brought the principle heads. This bulletin runs as follows : " General Lubinski, at the head of the vanguard, set out in the morning in pursuit of the corps of Gen. Geismar and that of Gen. Rosen, the first of which had been beaten at Wari, and the other at Dzby Wielski. General Lubinski's cavalry charged the enemy's infantry, braving all the difficulties arising from the road being lined on each side by thick woods, and at every charge dispersed whole battalions. It is still difficult to state the loss of the enemy with any precision, they being, for the most part, completely screened by the woods. We have ascertained, however, that three thousand men have laid down their arms ; but even they are ignorant of the number of their killed and wounded. The number of prisoners will, no doubt, be more considerable, as the peasantry as well as our soldiers are continually bringing some of them in.—The 4th Lancers have taken three standards, which I send to the Provisional Government. Upwards of 20 ammunition waggons, with a great number of tumbrils, four field surgeon's waggons, with several thousand muskets, and numerous baggage waggons filled with valuables belonging to the Russian Generals, have fallen into our hands. Our attack was so sudden and impetuous, that the enemy had only time to blow up a part of his magazines at Minsk, and was forced to abandon the rest to their conquerers. The most precious of our captures in the minds of our men, no doubt, is the hospital at Minsk, in which wa found 120 of our wounded fellow soldiers, who will be immediately transported to Warsaw. I shall have the honour of transmitting to the National Government a more detailed account of the proceedings of the day, and at the same time add a second report of those of yesterday. Gen. Lubinski has pushed forward beyond Kaluzyn, and is at Zavady.

" SKRZYNECKI."

The *Warsaw Gazette* gives the following particulars, under date of April 1 :—"The result of yesterday's battle is entirely owing to the bold and well-directed manœuvres of the Commander-inChief. They were executed with such dispatch and secrecy, that even the inhabitants of Warsaw, although every thing happened under their walls, heard of the battle and the victory at the same time. The bridge at Praga had been covered with straw, so that the troops and heavy artillery, which passed over it in the night, could not be heard. The prisoners brought to Warsaw belong to the 24th and 25th divisions. The men of the 95th regiment have been nearly all taken prisoners. The Polish regiments of 'The Sons of Warsaw,' which was commanded by the French Colonel Romarino, fought for the first time. Marshal Diebitsch was not present at this battle, but was engaged in reviewing the Guards which had just arrived. Gen. Skrzynecki had one horse wounded under him. On the day before yesterday, the dead near Bialolenka were interred by 500 men, who were sent thither." The same paper, under date of April 2, states that " the Secretary-General of the Provisional Goverment, Councellor Plichta, who was charged with conveying to the Commander-in-Chief the cross of commander, reached him near Minsk, where he had just gained a fresh victory.—The banners taken on the 1st inst. have been brought to Warsaw by Captain Lesky, Aide-de Camp to the General n-Chief. By noon of the 2d inst. 7,000 prisoners had been brought to Warsaw, and others were continually arriving. Eleven pieces of cannon had also been brought in, and eleven more were expected. Among the prisoners are twenty officers of different ranks. A great mary of the prisoners are natives of the former Polish provinces. In the sitting of the Chambers on the 30th ult. all the Senators, Nuncios, and Deputies, were enjoyed to return imme diately to the seat of the Diet, namely Warsaw, at the latest by the 15th inst."

The *Berlin State Gazette* contains intelligence from Warsaw to the 4th inst. According to the latest advices, a Russiau corps of considerable force had concentrated itself between Kalufzyn and Siedice, and a decisive battle expected.—*Galignani's Messenger, April*

BELGIUM.

The affairs of Belgium now assume a very alarming appearance. The intrigues of the House of Orange, abetted too much, we fear, by other Powers, have provoked the indignation of the people against the supposed friends of that House. Serious excesses have been committed. The House of Orange are farther than ever from their object.—The affairs of Belgium are so secondary an affair to this country, that we trust the Government will not allow us to be drawn into a war, whatever may be the result of the present disturbances. The national honour is not implicated, and we are sure that no object, to be purchased by a war can render it our interest to engage in one. Let those merchants who are constantly raving about the Scheldt, bear in mind that a maritime war throws the whole of the carrying trade into the hands of the Americans, that the brings with it the question of right of search, which the Americans will assuredly resist. The result may be disadvantageous to America as well as to ourselves; but that is no reason for rushing on danger with our eyes open.—All our management hitherto has only conteracted the object we had in view. If a war takes place, Belgium will, as a matter of course, throw herself into the arms of France : and it would not be possible for us to wrest Antwerp, from France, except by taking part in a war which might be as tedious and expensive as the last. It would be well to reflect before embarking in a war, that of all the wars of the last century, there is hardly one, which is not condemned by history.—(*Chronicle.*) *April* 1.

The *Milan Gazette*, which, it should be recollected, is completely under Austrian influence, in its number of the 28th March, confirms the capture of Rimini on the 25th, and adds, —that " the rebels experienced a considerable loss, and left a great number of dead upon the field of battle, and upwords of 100 prisoners, of whom several were officers, in the hands of the Austrians. On the other side, the first lieutenant of the Lichtenstein hussars was killed, and the captain of the same regiment, with the captains of the Emperor' chascurs, were wounded. The number of Austrian soldiers wounded is not considerable. The rebels retired upon Ancona." The same *Gazette* in its next day's number states, that the rebel generals Zucchi, Grabinski, Olini, and Armandi, had rallied the whole of their forces at Catholica, and appeared to be resolved to make another stand, but the disasters of the 25th had induced them to change their resolution, so that, on the 26th, at four in the morning, they abandoned Catholica, and continued their retreat, taking with them sixteen waggons filled with their wounded. Gen. Baron Geppert entered Rimini on the 26th, with the whole of the troops under his command, and was received with acclamations. In the evening there was a general illumination."

The *Austrian Observer* announces the arrival of Gen. Toll with the vanguard before the fortress of Zamose on the 19th. The Polish General Dwernicki had retired, and it appeared, from the detached parties he had sent out, that he would attempt to pass the Vistula near Zawichost. Detachments of Russian cavalry were at Janow and Bilgoray, which greatly interrupted the communication of General Dwernicki with the Vistula. The money of the Polish National Bank is said to have been sent to Kielce, in the direction of Cracow.

The *St. Petersburgh Commercial Gazette* of the 23d ult. contains regulations, sanctioned by the Emperor, relative to the effects belonging to travellers on their arrival on Russian frontiers. These regulations are to be translated into the principal European languages, to be transmitted to the Russian Envoys abroad, posted up at all the customhouses, and shown to the travellers on their arrival, in order that no one may plead ignorance as to the established provisions."—*Galignani's Messenger, April*, 7.

The *Journal du Commerce* gives the following extract of a letter, dated Orvieto, March 23 :—" The Count de St. Aulaire, in passing through the Campagni di Roma, met with a detachment of Constitutional troops, and announced to them the arrival of the Austrians at Florence. 'Return home,' added he 'for, if you do not withdraw, you will be massacred by the Austrians. If you rely upon France, you are wrong ; for the King, my Sovereign, has directed me to support the temporal power of the Pope."

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Herefordshire, arrived yesterday afternoon from Plymouth the 18th of March.

Passengers.—Lieut. J. Adamson, 40th Foot, Ensign T. W. Smith, Ensign F. Stamford, and Mr. A. F. Gooderidge.

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